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The Chairman asked the pleasure of the Society with regard to the report. It was moved and seconded that Mr. Cyrus C. Adams be authorized to cast the vote of the Society for the persons named. It was so done, and they were declared duly elected.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Frederick Monsen, who addressed the Society on The Land of the Navajo. Stereopticon views were shown.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

NEW MAPS.

AFRICA.

ABYSSINIA.—Itinerario al Lago Zuai del Dottor Lincoln de Castro (Feb., 1907). Scale, 1:580,000, or 9.1 statute miles to an inch. *Bollettino* of the Italian Geographical Society, Rome, January, 1908.

A black and white sketch map showing Dr. de Castro's itinerary from Addis Ababa to Lake Zuai, one of the series of lakes occupying depressions between Addis Ababa and Lake Rudolf. The topography and distribution of cultivated lands are shown, also a considerable number of small lakes not indicated as yet on atlas sheets.

CONGO FREE STATE.—Carte Politique de l'État Indépendant du Congo. Scale, 1:4,000,000, or 63.1 statute miles to an inch. Département de l'Intérieur, État Indépendant du Congo, Brussels, 1907.

This new edition of the map gives the latest cartographic information relating to the Congo Free State. The nomenclature is very large and every name may easily be found by referring to the index letters on the margins. Symbols differentiate the administrative town of each district and zone, the state stations, European settlements, Catholic and Protestant missions and villages. Telegraph lines and railroads in operation or building are indicated, rivers navigable for steamers are in blue, and other rivers in black. The boundaries of the districts and zones are in colours. It would have added to the value of the map if the concessions of territory to trading companies had been outlined.

GOLD COAST.—Gold Coast. Scale, 1:125,000, or 1.9 statute mile to an inch. Sheets, 72- K- IV (Fumso), 72- Q- II (Prashu). Published under the direction of Major F. G. Guggisberg, Director of Surveys, Gold Coast. London, 1907. (Price, 2s. a sheet.)

The earlier sheets of this important survey have been noticed in the *BULLETIN*. The width of many of the rivers at various points is given in feet. Roads that have been carefully surveyed are printed in red. The character of the roads, whether wagon road, bush track, hammock road, or hunters' trail, is indicated. Heights above sea level are in feet. Six symbols for towns show different degrees of importance.

AMERICA.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPS.

UNITED STATES.—Preliminary Geologic and Structural Map of the Lompoc and Guadalupe Quadrangles, California, including a large part of the Santa

Maria Oil District. Scale, 1:125,000, or 1.9 statute miles to an inch. Washington, D. C., 1907.

Illustrates Bulletin 322, by Ralph Arnold and Robert Anderson, on the geology and oil resources of the Santa Maria oil district. Contour interval 100 feet. Fourteen tints and fifteen symbols are used for geological data. The geology is not entirely shown, as it has not been completely studied. This region in the northern part of Santa Barbara County has given promise for three years of becoming one of the most productive oil fields of the West.

U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE CHARTS.

Pilot Charts of the North Atlantic Ocean, December, 1907, and January, 1908.

Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean, February, 1908.

CANADA.—Geological Map of the Cascade Coal Basin, Alberta. Sheet 1, Panther River; Sheet 2, Cascade River; Sheet 3, Canmore; Sheet 4, Wind Mountain. Scale, 1:63,360, or 1 statute mile to an inch. Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, 1907.

The map illustrates a report, by D. B. Dowling, on the Cascade Coal Basin in Alberta, within and to the east of the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Each sheet is divided into two sections, on which are shown the geological and the topographical data respectively. The productive coal areas are in green, coal seams are indicated, and the contour interval is 200 feet. Each sheet is accompanied by a section to aid the understanding of the general structure, which consists mainly of simple types of long, narrow, fracture blocks tilted up sideways and resting against one another.

CANADA.—Geology and Natural Resources of Parts of Counties Ottawa and Pontiac, Quebec, and Carleton and Renfrew, Ontario. (Pembroke Sheet, No. 122.) Scale, 1:253,440, or 4 statute miles to an inch. Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, 1907.

Accompanies report on the geology and natural resources of this region by Dr. R. W. Ells. Ten tints show the distribution of the rock formations and symbols indicate the position of mineral resources, quarries, strike and dip.

BRAZIL.—Map of the Madeira and Mamoré Rivers between San Antonio and Guajará-Merim. Reduced from the survey of Franz Keller. Scale, 1:506,488, or 8 statute miles to an inch. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1907.

Illustrates the book "Recollections of an ill-fated Expedition," by Neville B. Craig. A good map on a comparatively large scale of the entire region of the falls in these rivers.

BRAZIL.—Rio Grande do Sul. Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.8 statute miles. *Deutsche Erde*, No. 6, Vol. 6, Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1907.

Illustrates the first part of Gustav von Barsewisch's paper on the names of the German settlements in Rio Grande do Sul. The map shows the distribution of the regions occupied respectively by German and Italian colonists, woodlands, plains, private colonies, etc.

CHILE.—Comisión Chilena de Límites. Sheets: Atacama (3 sheets), and Antofagasta. Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.95 statute miles to an inch. Oficina de Límites, Santiago, 1907.

Each topographical sheet is accompanied by another showing the traverse and triangulation lines upon which the former is based.

PARAGUAY.—Mapa de la República del Paraguay. Scale, 1:2,500,000, or 39.4 statute miles to an inch. In "Geografía de la República del Paraguay," by Hector F. Decoud. F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig, 1906.

A very good map illustrating a school geography, officially adopted for use in the schools of the republic. It is a good specimen of the style of maps made in Germany for the home schools. So excellent and clear a map stimulates interest in the geographical lesson.

PERU.—Mapa de las Vías Nacionales entre el Pacífico y el Río Madre de Dios. Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.8 statute miles to an inch. *Boletín* of the Lima Geographical Society, Vol. 16, No. 3, Lima, 1906.

One of the most interesting questions of western South America at present is the extent to which the great Madre de Dios River of the Madeira system can be utilized to carry products of southern Peru eastward, so that, when the railroad about to be built by Brazil around the falls of the Madeira is completed, Peru will have steam connections across the continent with the Atlantic Ocean. The present map is a contribution to this question and is largely based upon the field studies of Señor Enrique S. Llosa and civil engineer Zegarra. The map accompanies a paper by Señor Llosa on the three routes suggested between Mollendo, the large southern port of Peru, and the Madre de Dios. The railroad from Mollendo to Titicaca and Cuzco is utilized as the western part of the route from the Pacific. From this rail route it is proposed that other railroads shall strike eastward to navigable tributaries of the Madre de Dios system. The projected route *via* Urcos would give a steam route between Mollendo and the Madre de Dios about 1,000 kilometers in length; *via* Tirapata the route would be 1,169 kilometers long; and *via* Cuzco 1,076 kilometers.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Niederschlagskarte von Süd-Amerika. Plates 1 and 2. *Ergänzungsheft* No. 157, Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1907.

The 19 maps in these two sheets illustrate a monograph by Ernst Ludwig Voss of Rio de Janeiro in which he summarizes our present knowledge of "Die Niederschlagsverhältnisse von Südamerika." Six tints are used to show the distribution of annual rainfall; seven to show characteristics of the various precipitation areas, one being marked by two rain periods in the year, another by excessive winter rains, etc.; three tints to show average annual rain probabilities. Four maps show the distribution of rain in the southern summer, autumn, winter, and spring; and twelve maps show the distribution of rain for each month in the year. Observations made at 378 stations were used in compiling these maps.

VENEZUELA.—Das Chama-Tal und Die Sierra Nevada von Mérida. Scale, 1:4,000,000, or 63.1 statute miles to an inch. By A. Jahn, Jr. *Zeitschrift* of the Berlin Geographical Society, No. 10, 1907.

The map illustrates an article on the determination of heights in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in western Venezuela. It is one of the first reductions for atlas purposes from the detailed Topographic Survey sheets which the Central Commission of that country is now producing. The new figures for heights naturally differ from many of the earlier figures.

ASIA.

ASIA MINOR.—Karte von Kleinasien. Scale, 1:400,000, or 6.3 statute miles

to an inch. In 24 sheets. By Dr. Richard Kiepert. Sheets, B III Angora and A III Zafaranboli. Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), Berlin, 1907.

These sheets complete this notable map which has been in course of publication since 1902. Although the quality of the surveys of this part of the Turkish Empire is too imperfect to make a fully satisfactory map possible, Dr. Kiepert has critically used all accessible material and the large scale has enabled him to present the topography with all the detail that our present knowledge justifies. Until supplanted by a map based upon fuller surveys this product will remain the most authoritative map of Asia Minor.

KASHMIR.—Map of the Nun-Kun Massif and Surrounding Region in Suru Kashmir. Explored by the Bullock Workman Expedition, 1906. Scale, 1:175,000, or 2.76 statute miles to an inch. *Geog. Journal*, January, 1908, London.

Illustrates Dr. William Hunter Workman's paper before the Royal Geographical Society on the exploration of the above mountain group, where the top of Pinnacle Peak was reached, 23,300 feet above the sea. The map was made from prismatic compass survey and photographs, and adapted to the Indian Survey sheet. Heights are from boiling-point observations. An inset gives a fac-simile of the central part of this district enlarged to the scale of 1:175,000 from sheet No. 45 (SW.) of the Indian Atlas.

TONKIN.—Esquisse Géologique du Haut-Tonkin. Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.8 statute miles to an inch. *Annales de Géog.*, No. 90, Paris, 1907.

Illustrates an article "Contribution à la Géographie Tectonique du Haut-Tonkin," by Mr. G. Zeil. Ten symbols are used to show the distribution of the rock formations and geological faults.

AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA.—Map of Western Australia. Scale, 1:6,336,000, or 100 statute miles to an inch. Geological Survey of Western Australia, Perth, 1907.

Illustrates *Bulletin* No. 30 on the distribution and occurrence of the baser metals in Western Australia. The localities in which eleven metals are found are indicated.

EUROPE.

NORWAY.—Kart over Finmarkens Amt. Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.8 statute miles to an inch. Norwegian Geographical Survey, Christiania, 1907.

Embraces the county of Finmark, which includes the extreme northwestern and northern part of the kingdom. Relief features are not indicated. The nomenclature is large, the hydrography is shown in much detail, and roads, telegraph lines, elevations in meters at trigonometrical stations and much other detail are given.

NORWAY.—Topografisk Kart over kongeriget Norge. Scale, 1:100,000, or 1.5 statute miles to an inch. Sheets, Flekkefjord 4 A, Larvik 9 B; Beierdalen K 14, Iskuras W 7, Nordkap W 1, Bergsfjorden S 4. Norwegian Geographical Institute, Christiania, 1907. (Price, kr. 0.60 a sheet.)

The sheets of this superior topographic map of Norway are produced by lithography and photo-engraving. Hill features are shown by contours with 100 feet interval, standing waters are in blue, rivers in black, glaciers in green,

and forests and important tilled areas are indicated. The location of many small towns is shown without names. Norway's topographic survey is now far advanced and the Geographical Institute is to be congratulated upon the high quality of the maps.

ROUMANIA.—Carte Géologique des Karpates Méridionales. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.8 statute miles to an inch. By Prof. E. de Martonne. *Revue de Géographie* (Annuelle) Tome premier, Année 1906-1907, Paris.

Illustrates Professor de Martonne's memoir on the southern Carpathians; 23 tints and symbols are used to show the distribution of the rock formations. The map is compiled from the works of the geologists who have studied this field.

OCEANS.

SOUTH ATLANTIC.—Karte der Cumberland Bai (Süd-Georgien). Scale, 1:125,000, or 1.9 statute miles to an inch. By A. Szielasko. *Petermanns Mitteilungen*, Vol. 53, No. 12, Gotha, 1907.

Illustrates Dr. Szielasko's article on his investigations in Cumberland Bay. Dr. Szielasko started for the Antarctic in 1906 as physician of the Norwegian whaling steamer *Fridtjof Nansen*, and for the study of Antarctic birds. The vessel was putting into Cumberland Bay, South Georgia, when she struck a hidden rock and sank in six minutes, the crew barely escaping in two small boats with their lives. Fortunately an Argentine whaling station in the bay was able to supply food to the castaways until a ship took them off thirty days later. Dr. Szielasko employed the time in making a geographical study of the bay and its coasts, combining with the most accurate data he could obtain for a map some information from other sources. His map is a good one and illustrates an excellent article. Five tints are used to show contours of elevation, a number of the streams are traced to their sources and seven large and small glaciers are shown.

PACIFIC OCEAN.—Cruises of the Magnetic Survey Yacht *Galilee* from August 1, 1905, to Sept. 1, 1907. Mercator Projection. *Year Book* of the Carnegie Institution for 1907. Washington, D. C., 1908.

Illustrate Dr. Bauer's Report for the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism. The total length of the three cruises shown on the map is about 50,000 nautical miles.

WORLD.

WORLD.—Trans-Pacific Longitude Connections. In *Transactions and Proceedings* of the New Zealand Institute, Vol. 39, Wellington, 1906.

Accompanies a paper by Dr. Otto Klotz on "Transpacific Longitudes." The completion in 1902 of the cable which bound Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands with Canada united, for the first time, the longitudes brought eastward from Greenwich and those brought westward, and completed the first astronomical girdle of the world. On the map the cables forming parts of the girdle are coloured according to nationality.

WORLD.—Tektonische und Seismologische Übersichtskarte der Erde. By Prof. Dr. Fritz Frech. Mercator Projection. Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1907.

Illustrates Dr. Frech's paper "Erdbeben und Gebirgsbau" in *Petermanns*

Mitteilungen, No. 11, 1907. The sheet contains two maps. The first, "Gebirge und Meerestiefen der Erde," shows the directions of the young and old mountain chains, the great lines of faulting and sea depths. The second, "Die Verbreitung der Erd-und Seebeben," indicates the distribution of earthquakes in 1907, the disturbances being differentiated according to their strength, and numerals showing the number of earthquakes recorded in these areas in 1899-1903.

BOOK NOTICES.

Natives of Australia. By **N. W. Thomas.** xii and 256 pp., 32 full-page Illustrations, Map and Index. London, Archibald Constable & Co., 1906. (Price, 6s.)

British North America. 1.—The Far West, the Home of the Salish and Déné. By C. Hill-Tout. xiv and 254 pp., 33 full-page Illustrations, Index, and Map. Archibald Constable & Co., London, 1907. (Price, 6s.)

The Natives of British Central Africa. By **A. Werner.** xii and 294 pp., 32 full-page Illustrations, Glossary, Index, and Map. Archibald Constable & Co., London, 1906. (Price, 6s.)

Natives of Northern India. By **W. Crooke.** xiv and 270 pp., 32 Illustrations, Bibliography, Index, and Map. Archibald Constable & Co., London, 1907. (Price, 6s.)

These are the first four volumes of a series published under the general title of "The Native Races of the British Empire," intended to supply to the ordinary reader, in a form neither technical nor bulky, the information he would like to have about these races. Anthropological experts are studying more and more closely every year these peoples in the lower stages of culture, but little has been published about their lives that meets the need of that part of the public who would like to know something of them without digging the facts out of technical works. Most of the contributors to the series are persons acquainted with the peoples of whom they treat, and the preface assures us that in other cases "No statement will be made for which good authority cannot be cited, though, in the interest of the general reader, the text will be unencumbered with foot notes."

The books do not claim to be exhaustive and there is no attempt to give complete bibliographies, although some of the volumes have many titles in their bibliographical lists. The books are certainly adapted to meet a popular need and the special training and studies of the writers qualify them to make a popular exposition relating to these numerous tribes. The illustrations are abundant and excellent.

Mr. N. W. Thomas, the editor of the series, has written the "Natives of Australia," which is a well balanced collection of information on a subject that is still involved in much perplexity. The *Scottish Geographical Magazine* (June, 1907) says that Mr. Thomas is now preparing a larger work on the